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MONTANA LABOR MARKET

Monthly Review of
EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK, LABOR SUPPLY, LABOR DEMAND, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT

MONTANA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
Division of Unemployment Compensation Commission of Montana

Chadwick H. Smith, Chairman
Albert F. Root, Commissioner — Mitchell Building — P. O. Box 1728 — Helena, Montana — Paul R. McClure, Commissioner

FL.-208 — JUNE, 1960

May Job Gains of 1,800 Below Five Year Average

Spring job gains customarily expected during May failed to build up to the normal volume. Employment in Montana's non-farm industries moved up only 1,800 from April. Much of this over-the-month increase came from seasonal expansion in the outdoor industries. During the five years from 1955 through 1959, over- the-month employment advances from April to May ranged from 4,600 in 1959 to 6,300 in 1956. The average over-the-month gains between these months for these five years is 5,300. The employment march for the same period this year is 3,500 below that average. Part of the blame for the slower than usual rise this year can be laid to weather-caused holdbacks in start of construction, lumbering, and other outdoor activities. Other contributing factors include the suspension or delay of some commercial and residential building projects because of financing difficulties caused by tight money and high interest rates. In areas depressed earlier by the metal-mining strike, employment in the trade and service industries has failed to move up as rapidly as was expected in the three months following the strike settlement.

Estimates compiled by the Commission in co-operation with the U. S. Department of Labor Statistics show 159,200 workers on the state's non-farm payrolls at mid-May. This was 5,100 fewer than May, 1959 employment, and 7,700 below May, 1956 at which time a record employment of 166,900 was set for that month. May employment this year is also 2,000 short of the same month in 1958 when Montana was in the temporary grip of an economic downturn. It was the tenth consecutive month to show less employment than the same month of the preceding year, and points up an economic challenge which bears watching.

A See-saw Picture

During May, employment was up in four major industrial groups, down in one, and remained the same in three. In the over-the-year comparison from May 1959 to May, 1960, employment totals were down substantially in five groups, two made mild gains, and one stayed even. Declines of 1,800 showed in contract construction, 1,500 in mining, 900 in service industries, 700 in trade industries, and 500 in the transportation and utilities group. Employment in finance, insurance and real estate was up 100, and there were 200 more government workers than a year ago. Total manufacturing employment, at 20,000, was the same this year as last.

Manufacturing Dominates May Gains

The seasonal employment rise was largest in the total manufacturing group during May. One thousand workers were added to payrolls in the durable goods group and 100 in the non-durable goods for a gain of 1,100. The lumber industry led the gains in the durable goods group with 900 more employees than in April, but employment was 200 less than last year.

Construction—a Close Second

Construction contractors provided 1,000 new jobs during the month. The bulk of these job openings came from other than building contractors, including highway construction, bridges, power lines, civic improvements, irrigation facilities, etc. Construction employment rose from 9,300 in April to 10,-300 in May, but fell 1,800 workers short of the May, 1959 payrolls.

Other Gains Smaller

Employment in transportation and utilities advanced 400 from April with 300 of the gain in railroads and 100 in transportation units other than railroads, including trucking and bus transit. A late spring, fewer tourists than a year ago, and the lingering effects of the metal-mining dispute kept main street business below last year's level.

SUMMER JOB SHAPE-UP BEHIND SCHEDULE; LEAVES 11,000 JOB HOPEFULS WAITING

Nearly 11,000 workers were looking for jobs through the state's 22 local employment offices during May. A lagging job market beset by wet, cold weather of a late spring, a rash of spring strikes, and a general economic belt tightening by some employers kept job opportunities in shorter number than usual for this time of the year. Although activity along the state's varied hiring lines looked dim during the period, an appraisal of future hiring plans appeared good in most Montana areas through mid-summer. Largest non-farm gains are expected in the seasonally expanding industries such as construction, manufacturing, trade and service. Although there was a sizeable pick-up in lumbering employment during the month, high inventories, weak markets, and faltering prices were causing some concern in the timbered areas. A persistent and substantial state-wide labor surplus has continued to build up since 1957. The monthly count of job-seekers has risen sharply since that time. In May, 1960 there were 3,400 more than the May average for the eleven years from 1950-1960. At present there is not enough economic muscle in the state's industries to absorb such a large surplus. The labor force will continue to grow. There will have to be more expansion of existing industries and more new industries if the majority of these workers are to have jobs.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN MANUFACTURING AND MINING INDUSTRIES
(per 100 employees)

INDUSTRY	ACCESSION RATE						SEPARATION RATE								
	Total			New Hire			Total			Quit			Layoff		
	1) Apr 1960	2) Mar 1960	Apr. 1959	Apr. 1960	Mar. 1960	Apr. 1959	Apr. 1960	Mar. 1960	Apr. 1959	Apr. 1960	Mar. 1960	Apr. 1959	Apr. 1960	Mar. 1960	Apr. 1959
3) All Manufacturing	7.5	5)	5.8	4.7	2.6	3.6	5.6	4.9	3.2	1.9	1.2	1.8	1.4	2.4	.7
Durable Goods	8.3	5)	5.7	4.6	3.0	3.4	6.8	5.9	3.9	2.1	1.1	1.8	2.1	3.4	.9
Primary Metal	8.6	5)	3.7	4.5	4.8	2.6	7.3	4.0	3.7	1.5	1.1	1.4	.1	.8	.3
3) Nondurable Goods	5.9	2.7	5.9	4.8	2.1	4.1	3.6	3.2	2.2	1.6	1.4	1.7	.3	.8	.2
All Mining	11.5	11.7	4.8	3.2	2.2	1.7	4.9	16.0	4.8	3.5	9.8	2.7	.3	4.4	.4
Metal Mining	14.9	18.0	3.9	3.2	1.3	.4	4.6	23.5	5.3	2.9	15.6	3.1	.4	6.3	.1

1) Preliminary rates based on all data available at publication time. 2) Figures previously revised on more complete returns.
3) Excludes sugar and canning industries. Total separations include discharges and miscellaneous separations.
1959 rates not strictly comparable with 1958 rates due to change in reporting form from which basic data are obtained.
5) not available.

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Along the Hiring Line—Field Summary June 1

ANACONDA, Deer Lodge, Philipsburg—(278 jobseekers, 109 new, 145 men, 133 women). Labor market patterns returning to normal with stable employment at smelter. Local high school and college students only being hired for smelter laboring jobs as they exist. Surplus of workers in trade, service and clerical classifications. Job openings exist for correctional officers, carpenters, painters, welders and iron workers.

BILLINGS, Columbus, Hardin, Hysham, Laurel, Red Lodge, Roundup—1,612 jobseekers, 698 new, 1,050 men, 562 women.) Construction held the May labor market spotlight with dollar volume of building construction set at 11½ million. Highway and bridge work nearly 3 million. May building permits totalled $938,000. Despite heavy construction agenda, some skilled construction men still unemployed. Few leaving for out-of-state jobs. Trade and service industries optimistic with start of tourist season and general spring business upturn. Railroad hiring slow. Farm labor supply and demand in fairly good balance with current demand chiefly for experienced irrigators.

BOZEMAN, Ennis, Three Forks, Trident—(510 jobseekers, 295 new, 305 men, 205 women). Two labor disputes involving carpenters and plumbers temporarily halted most major building projects during May. All resumed immediately after settlement late in month. Future outlook good with variety of civic, college, and highway projects off to good start. Construction to start June 1 on 1¼ million dollar shopping center.

BUTTE, Virginia City, Whitehall—(1,263 jobseekers, 400 new, 724 men, 539 women). Main street business slow in recovery from effects of recent copper strike. Volume in trade and service establishments still below normal. Big surplus of sales persons awaiting job opportunities. Mining employment holds to the 3,500 level with very little new hiring. Major construction projects limited to interstate highway, and ½ million dollar motel. ¾ million dollar mobile home and trailer plant shelved because of financing difficulties.

CUT BANK—(423 jobseekers, 121 new, 308 men, 115 women). Increased hiring noted in most major industries during May. Construction includes two new road jobs, expansion of facilities at radar base, Glacier Park, and Babb air strip for use at Governors' Conference in late June. Oil field activity rising with some new activity reported.

DILLON—(119 jobseekers, 108 new, 76 men, 43 women). Building construction limited to small units and remodeling jobs. Financing problems shutdown two-block housing project after only two homes completed. Highway construction projects now in good progress after several weeks of weather-caused setbacks. Construction of junior high school building to start June 10. Farm hiring picking up with the return of better weather.

GLASGOW, Fort Peck, Malta, Opheim—(315 jobseekers, 227 new, 192 men, 123 women). Deferred airbase contracts keeping main street employers from extra hiring; but business volume for last five months of this year above same period of year ago. One base housing project of 460 units nearing completion, another of 360 units in early construction stages. A total of 450 employed on both, with potential of 500 later. The Civil Service Board established at airbase will begin hiring for 200 jobs on July 1. Included are 60 in skilled, 120 in semi-skilled and unskilled, and 20 in clerical and stenographic classifications.

GLENDIVE, Circle, Wibaux—(102 jobseekers, 117 new, 73 men, 29 women). No major projects on construction agenda. Small commercial units, remodeling jobs, highway repair and improvement, and civic improvement projects creating good worker demand. Financing problems holding up start of some new homes and commercial units. More activity noted in oil drilling and field service work. Farm hiring mostly for sugar beet fields and irrigated tracts.

GREAT FALLS, Choteau, Fort Benton, Stanford—(1,102 jobseekers, 552 new, 637 men, 465 women). Most May job orders came from trade industries. Snow and cold weather held construction activity to minimum during first two weeks. Good worker demand forecast for all industries next few months. City building permits first five months of 1960 one-half million dollars over same period year ago. Farm hiring interrupted by weather but started to rise as month ended.

HAMOILTON, Stevensville—(207 jobseekers, 56 new, 115 men, 92 women). May job hires scattered over variety of industries including trade and lumbering. Upswing noted in small mining operations after winter shutdown. Improved facilities reported at most sawmills. Farm hiring mainly for sugar beet fields. Cold weather damaged prospects of normal yields in cherry and raspberry crops.

HAVRE, Chinook, Harlem—(204 jobseekers, 101 new, 107 men, 97 women). Unsettled weather cut hiring in most industries restricting outdoor work and causing general letdown in trade and service volume. Railroad hiring far below last year; future outlook dim. No new major construction projects current or planned. Bulk of summer hiring expected to be in trade and service groups.

HELENA, Boulder, Garrison, Townsend, White Sulphur Springs—(478 jobseekers, 192 new, 285 men, 193 women). Seasonal expansion in trade, service, and lumbering accounted for most of May job hires. Construction hiring spotty and keyed to weather conditions. Brighter prospects seen during June. One and one-fourth million dollar building program at local college to start soon. Projected phosphate mining program under consideration near Elliston with production planned by early fall.

KALISPELL, Columbia Falls, Eureka, Libby, Whitefish—(1,680 jobseekers. 296 new, 1,268 men, 412 women). Limited activity in construction and logging because of wet weather during May. Opening of new plywood mill employed 50, and about 150 loggers returned to work at lower elevations. Dull markets and lower prices causing some concern at major mills. Good demand for workers in sales and clerical classifications.

LEWISTOWN, Harlowton, Ryegate, Winnett—(128 jobseekers, 66 new, 69 men, 59 women). Wet, cold weather prevailed during the month and kept hiring normal in some industries. Current construction projects include two road jobs, 18 new homes, and expansion facilities at state fish hatchery, radar base, and bank building. School building and two churches nearing completion.

LIVINGSTON, Big Timber—(402 jobseekers, 153 new, 261 men, 141 women). Reopening of major lumber mill bright

LABOR MARKET INDICATORS

Employment—	May 1960	Apr. 1960	May 1959	May Avg. 1951-60
Industrial Employment	159,200	157,400	164,300	158,600
New Job Applicants	4,428	4,504	3,737	3,723
Job Applicants, End of Month	10,923	16,153	11,541	7,550
Insured Unemployment, Week of	**June 3 1960**	**Apr. 29 1960**	**June 5 1959**	**Avg. 1st June Wk. 1956-60**
New and Renewal Claims	647	1,105	553	547
Unemployed Weeks Filed	5,204	8,987	4,534	4,457
Total Unemployment Claims	5,851	10,092	5,087	5,004

NINE YEARS OF MONTANA INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT TOTALS, BY MONTHS (in Thousands)

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Aver.
1952	140.5	140.7	143.0	149.7	154.8	159.9	159.5	161.2	160.4	157.9	156.0	154.9	153.2
1953	145.8	144.5	146.3	149.7	153.1	158.0	158.5	160.6	160.3	159.6	157.6	156.4	154.2
1954	146.7	145.5	147.2	151.1	155.7	161.6	164.1	165.4	154.8	153.9	158.2	155.7	155.0
1955	148.4	146.8	147.4	153.4	158.4	166.8	168.2	170.4	169.8	165.9	162.4	160.3	159.8
1956**	154.3	152.1	154.0	160.6	166.9	174.9	174.9	177.3	174.8	172.2	168.1	164.4	166.2
1957	154.5	152.7	154.5	159.0	163.7	169.5	171.6	171.6	168.3	165.0	160.8	157.5	162.4
1958	151.9	149.1	149.3	155.2	161.2	165.9	169.0	171.0	168.8	167.6	164.6	161.2	161.2
1959	154.2	152.1	154.7	159.7	164.3	169.3	170.2	170.7	160.0	159.2	155.6	154.2	160.4
1960	148.5	149.0	151.2	157.4	159.2*								

*Preliminary estimate. **Employment figures from 1956 to date revised on basis of more complete reports.

Along the Hiring Line—Field Summary June 1

aspect on labor market scene. Timber fallers already at work and all former mill employees to be recalled by June 15. Healthy rate of hiring at Yellowstone Park facilities. Carpenter's labor dispute ended and work resumed on existing projects. Summer construction agenda light. Some railroad track crews still await work call.

MILES CITY, Baker, Ekalaka, Broadus, Jordan, Terry—(95 jobseekers, 124 new, 70 men, 25 women). Spring upturn in main street business slow in developing. Restaurant volume shows biggest decline as result of reduction of railroad personnel. Farm labor market brisk with about 60 workers short in sugar beet fields.

MISSOULA, Drummond, Arlee, Superior—(985 jobseekers, 440 new, 685 men, 300 women). End of labor dispute at major lumber mill returned 280 to employment. Some smaller mills temporarily laid off workers to make plant repairs. Spring break-up conditions still holding back full scale logging. Possibility seen for construction of 1½ million dollar wood beam fabricating plant to employ 50 if suitable site available. Tourist traffic later than year ago with less volume in trade and service.

POLSON—(263 jobseekers, 68 new, 188 men, 75 women). Normal seasonal patterns prevalent on labor front during May. Logging at higher elevations stalled by weather. Most sawmill operations steady but 50 men laid off for short time due to log shortages. Approximately 50 employed on building contracts; shortage of carpenters could develop in June. Trade and service hiring below last year.

SHELBY—(241 jobseekers, 141 new, 161 men, 80 women). Construction chiefly in shape of highway and overpass work, but lagging behind schedule because of weather. Upturn expected after June 1. Main street hiring of trade workers gaining over year ago. More service workers to be added to payrolls of cafes, hotels, and service stations, etc., next two weeks. Farm work later than last year with supply and demand in current balance.

SIDNEY—(119 jobseekers, 57 new, 78 men, 41 women). Commercial construction projects totalling 1¾ million dollars four to six weeks behind schedule because of weather. Thirty new homes planned for summer construction. Some county road improvement planned, but no state or federal projects in sight.

THOMPSON FALLS, Hot Springs—(158 jobseekers, 42 new, 120 men, 38 women). Good demand for construction workers during May for clean-up work at Noxon Dam, and bridge and road construction. Major sawmills kept steady pace with few weather-caused interruptions. Expansion of railroad crews planned next month. Farming operations retarded by weather with some frost damage to small grain crops and truck gardens.

WOLF POINT, Plentywood, Scobey—(239 jobseekers, 65 new, 172 men, 67 women). Construction headed the May hiring line with workers placed on highway, bridge and building projects in area. National Guard Armory and ⅓ million dollar school addition set for Plentywood. Trade and service hiring looking up as tourist season begins. Oil field work in suspense with little exploration or drilling activity.

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NON-AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN MONTANA (1)

(Compiled in co-operation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT			Net Change	
	May 1960 (2)	Apr. 1960 (3)	May 1959	Apr. '60 to May '60	May '59 to May '60
NON-AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES	159,200	157,400	164,300	1,800	— 5,100
Manufacturing	20,000	18,900	20,000	1,100	00
Durable goods	12,500	11,500	12,200	1,000	300
Lumber and timber products	6,700	5,800	6,900	900	— 200
Primary metals	4,300	4,300	3,800	00	500
Other (4)	1,500	1,400	1,500	100	00
Nondurable goods	7,500	7,400	7,800	100	— 300
Food and kindred products	3,800	3,800	4,100	00	— 300
Printing and publishing	1,800	1,800	1,700	00	100
Petroleum refining	1,000	900	1,000	100	00
Other (5)	900	900	1,000	00	— 100
Mining	7,300	7,300	8,800	00	— 1,500
Metal mining	4,900	4,900	5,700	00	— 800
Coal, quarrying and nonmetallic	800	700	700	100	100
Petroleum-natural gas production	1,600	1,700	2,400	— 100	— 800
Contract Construction	10,300	9,300	12,100	1,000	— 1,800
Contractors, building construction	4,200	4,200	4,800	00	— 600
Contractors, other than building	2,700	1,800	3,800	900	— 1,100
Contractors, special trade	3,400	3,300	3,500	100	— 100
Transportation and utilities	18,900	18,500	19,400	400	— 500
Interstate railroads	9,300	9,000	9,700	300	— 400
Transportation except railroads	3,700	3,600	3,700	100	00
Utilities including communication	5,900	5,900	6,000	00	— 100
Trade	38,400	38,300	39,100	100	— 700
Wholesale trade	8,000	7,900	8,000	100	— 00
Retail trade	30,400	30,400	31,100	00	— 700
General merchandise and apparel	5,300	5,300	5,800	00	— 500
Food stores	4,400	4,400	4,500	00	— 100
Eating and drinking establishments	8,100	7,800	7,600	300	500
Automotive and filling stations	5,900	6,000	6,400	— 100	— 500
Retail trade not elsewhere classified	6,700	6,900	6,800	— 200	— 100
Finance, insurance and real estate	6,200	6,200	6,100	00	100
Services and miscellaneous	20,300	20,300	21,200	00	— 900
Hotels, rooming houses, camps, etc	2,700	2,600	3,100	100	— 400
Personal services	2,000	2,000	2,100	00	— 100
Other (6)	15,600	15,700	16,000	— 100	— 400
Government	37,800	38,600	37,600	— 800	200
Federal	9,100	9,800	9,700	— 700	— 600
State and local	28,700	28,800	27,900	— 100	800
Great Falls Area (Cascade County	19,700	19,400	20,600	300	— 900
Manufacturing	3,100	3,100	3,200	00	— 100
Contract construction	1,700	1,500	2,100	200	— 400
Transportation and utilities	2,000	1,900	2,200	100	— 200
Trade, wholesale and retail	5,600	5,600	5,700	00	— 100
Services and miscellaneous (7)	4,000	4,000	4,200	00	— 200
Government	3,300	3,300	3,200	00	100

(1) Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Proprietors, firm members, personnel of the armed forces, domestic servants, and self-employed persons are excluded.

(2) Preliminary estimates based on return from samples of 655 selected Montana establishments.

(3) Figures previously released have been revised on return from 1,141 such establishments.

(4) Includes fabricated metal products, machinery except electrical, furniture, stone and clay products.

(5) Includes apparel, chemicals, and miscellaneous manufacturing products.

(6) Includes commercial trade schools, auto repair services and garages, miscellaneous repair services and hand trades, motion pictures, amusements and recreation, medical and health, law offices and professional services, non-profit membership organizations and businesses not otherwise classified.

(7) Same as (6) above, also includes finance, real estate and mining.

COMPARISON OF BASIC LABOR MARKET ACTIVITIES IN MAY, 1960 AND MAY, 1959

Employment Service Office	New Job Applicants				Jobseekers in File				Job Placement								U.I. Claims Wk. 6-3	
	May 1960		May 1959		May 1960		May 1959		May 1960				May 1959					
	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Ind.	Ag.	Tot.	Vet.	Ind.	Ag.	Tot.	Vet.	1960	1959
Anaconda	109	16	87	17	278	44	252	47	67	16	83	16	60	9	69	24	112*	128
Billings	698	152	496	168	1,612	341	1,927	497	594	876	1,470	255	510	811	1,321	258	963	638
Bozeman	295	69	216	75	510	94	498	168	164	115	279	73	203	151	354	118	76	92
Butte	400	100	286	54	1,263	247	1,421	302	123	29	152	31	196	33	229	74	647	648
Cut Bank	121	25	64	19	423	137	209	48	53	86	139	55	62	66	128	50	214	119
Dillon	108	47	104	41	119	29	106	15	44	136	180	82	34	128	162	79	60	60
Glasgow	227	48	168	68	315	50	321	83	181	80	261	87	237	63	300	124	165	126
Glendive	117	31	124	37	102	10	72	14	152	530	682	72	133	437	570	63	29	27
Great Falls	552	139	623	155	1,102	245	1,397	307	404	225	629	229	510	202	712	233	605	622
Hamilton	56	11	47	7	207	36	287	64	60	184	244	37	52	174	226	38	126	144
Havre	101	13	179	21	204	34	271	47	120	87	207	103	205	120	325	182	154	116
Helena	192	40	174	26	478	134	611	184	197	41	238	121	172	67	239	84	238	298
Kalispell	296	65	215	49	1,680	464	1,629	507	210	15	225	66	238	29	267	111	982	690
Lewistown	66	17	49	11	128	25	111	20	81	85	166	63	78	81	159	92	72	67
Livingston	153	39	122	20	402	82	348	72	102	34	136	32	52	29	81	27	195	232
Miles City	124	38	87	31	95	25	148	37	98	880	978	67	122	563	685	95	97	108
Missoula	440	128	360	88	985	226	1,044	253	245	59	304	109	184	47	231	85	517	462
Polson	68	14	71	13	263	72	272	76	112	45	157	53	106	41	147	66	231	163
Shelby	141	29	116	52	241	69	173	52	76	134	210	49	148	145	293	93	76	67
Sidney	57	19	53	18	119	16	84	14	57	1,437	1,494	43	57	1,360	1,417	25	47	48
Thomp. Falls	42	8	41	13	158	41	214	63	69	1	70	35	50	5	55	19	138	144
Wolf Point	65	12	52	16	239	42	146	28	28	40	68	36	49	15	64	23	107	88
TOTALS	4,428	1,060	3,734	999	10,923	2,463	11,541	2,898	3,237	5,135	8,372	1,714	3,458	4,576	7,934	1,963	5,851	5,087

*Include 171 claims of the Federal Employee UC Program, 167 same a year ago.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED MONTANA INDUSTRIES

(Produced in co-operation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)
(Hours and earnings data exclude administrative and salaried personnel)

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	May (1) 1960	Apr. (2) 1960	May 1959	May (1) 1960	Apr. (2) 1960	May 1959	May (1) 1960	Apr. (2) 1960	May 1959
All Manufacturing	**$92.83**	**$92.58**	**$94.86**	**38.2**	**38.1**	**39.2**	**2.43**	**2.43**	**2.42**
Durable goods	92.90	90.24	90.09	39.2	38.4	38.5	2.37	2.35	2.34
Primary metals	92.10	94.53	93.69	37.9	38.9	39.2	2.43	2.43	2.39
Nondurable goods	96.14	96.51	102.36	37.7	37.7	40.3	2.55	2.56	2.54
Food and kindred products	81.74	85.44	79.80	39.3	40.3	40.1	2.08	2.12	1.99
All Mining	**101.27**	**99.20**	**103.25**	**39.1**	**38.9**	**41.3**	**2.59**	**2.55**	**2.50**
Metal mining	101.12	98.53	98.04	39.5	39.1	38.6	2.56	2.52	2.54
Transportation and Utilities (except Rys.)	**95.29**	**98.87**	**96.78**						
Transportation (except railroads)	109.05	119.26	116.65						
Utilities and communication	87.46	86.91	84.02	38.7	38.8	38.9	2.26	2.24	2.16

(1) Preliminary estimates. (2) Figures previously released have been revised on more complete returns.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION OF MONTANA

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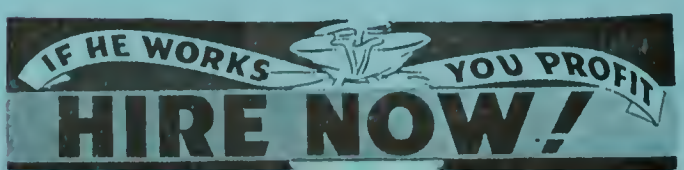

CALL YOUR MONTANA STATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE WHEN YOU NEED QUALIFIED, EXPERIENCED WORKERS!

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